



THE TOKEN HUNTER

ANA A Publication of National Utah Token Society, 643 Rainy Lane, Murray, Utah 84107

DIGGIN'S

By Bruce Robinson

Welcome to this month's Diggin's. For those of you who missed the Tintic outing, you missed a very productive dig.

I am aware that everyone knows that the Tintic area has been picked over, and nothing remains to be found, fortunately Steven Franke was not aware of this fact. As a result he found nine bottles, six of which were dated before 1900, just laying in the sagebrush. Most of the bottles were opalescent from the sun and a couple of them embossed. Again these were not even buried!

Steve's dad, Harold, found a 1920 Buffalo nickel and a token from Mammoth, Utah. Not too bad for a few hours of scratching and exploring. We even managed to come up with a few places to search next time.

Glen Sidwell called to let me know that he had found a real good coin while searching an area that the curb and gutter were being replaced. He located an 1860-s

quarter and a silver and garnet ring. He tells me that the quarter is worth about \$100. Not bad wages for an afternoon of relaxation.

Now, what have you found? It doesn't matter where you found it, be it in a Antique shop, at a swap meet, through research, or dug it up. LET ME KNOW! Members are finding new and exciting things all the time, and yet only a few share these finds through the TOKEN HUNTER. Give me a call at 967-6607. Until next month, "Good luck and good diggin'."

Any news, views, or info you'd like to share? Tell someone about it. If you would like to have an ad or an article appear in the TOKEN HUNTER call the Editor.

PRES..	George Wilson.....	250-7052
V.P...	Lance Johnson.....	485-9435
SEC...	Mary Moulton.....	964-2515
TREA..	Frank Sommers.....	262-1085
W.M...	Bruce Robinson.....	967-6607
W.M...	Ken Lambson.....	968-2297
B.M...	Bob Campbell	467-8636
ED....	Glen & Robin Sidwell..	467-9566

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

By George Wilson

Well it seems that spring has returned to Utah after the recent bout with snow, rain and cold weather. The sun is shining again and summer can't be far away.

As you know spring is the time to dust off your metal detector and head out to the ghost towns. We have been out on two digs since the last token hunter was mailed out. Both were successful and enjoyable.

The first, to bermester, saw several tool checks and some older wheat back cents come to light. Our bottle dig later that day rewarded us with intact bottles which dated from around the turn of the century

The dig down in the Tintic District was successful too. I wasn't able to join up until late Saturday afternoon, but when I did arrive I was informed that a token, a Buffalo nickel, a tool check, and several bottles had been found. Needless to say, everyone was quite pleased.

Our next dig is scheduled for Memorial Day weekend, and I'm looking forward to it. We are going to be traveling to the old town of Frisco. Of late Frisco has been rather good for metal detectors. I have heard several reports of coins and tokens being found there.

Our big one week dig in Nevada is still on for June 16-22. Since this will be my last opportunity to talk with you about this trip before we leave, I hope you will take note of the stories and maps in this month's TOKEN HUNTER.

Because of the many sites that we will be going to and the large area that will be covered, it is impracticable to attempt to set up a time schedule for the week. However, if you wish to join us at a specific time or place during the week, give me a call and we will try to make arrangements to meet you. The only definite stop will be at Lemans Caves, near Baker, Nevada. We will

be at the campground there on the 16th. If you are planning on coming along, please give me a call so we can make plans together, or if you have any questions call 250-7052 after 6pm.

June promises to be a busy month with the dig and the coin show both scheduled. Bourse Chairman, Bob Campbell tells me that the show is going to be a sell-out again from all indications. The exhibit chairman has been receiving applications and wants to encourage all NUTS members to exhibit in this year's show. He also tells me that the trophies for People's Choice and Best of Show, along with other exhibit awards will be on display at the May meeting.

Mary Moulton, Hospitality Chairman, will have a sign up sheet at the May meeting so that you can give an hour or two of your time to greet guests to the show at the hospitality table. Guests will receive a copy of the TOKEN HUNTER and have an opportunity to purchase a medal.

The speaker scheduled for the April meeting was unable to attend, so we viewed two films on the ghost towns of the Colorado River and Death Valley. The films were produced several years ago, and were very interesting.

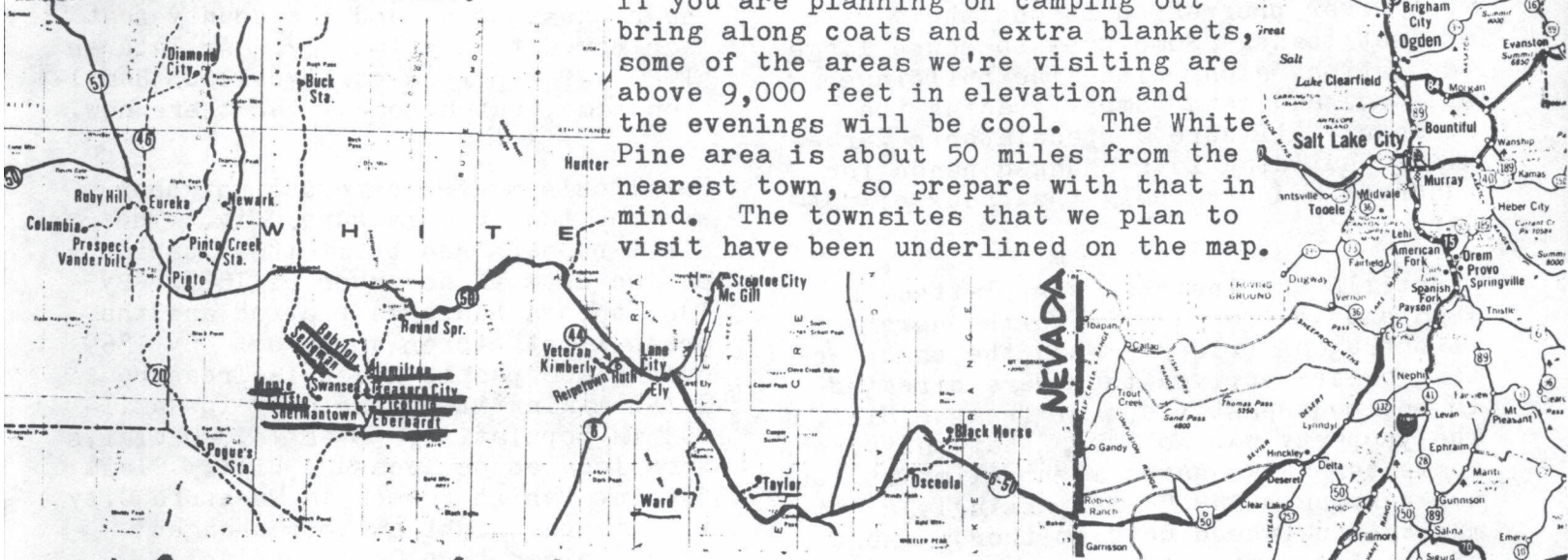
The speaker at our May meeting will be Mary Ann Wright who is the Administrator of the Utah Abandoned Mine Reclamation Program. The ARM is in the process of sealing many mine shafts and portals that are considered to be dangerous. Ms Wright will be speaking about the dangers of these open shafts and the efforts being made by ARM. With so many of our outcrops in old mining areas, this information should be very timely.

Now last but not least, our 1986 medal has gone into production and the first examples will be available at the May meeting. Come by the Redwood Multipurpose Center on the 22nd, we will be looking for you.

The road to the White Pine District is 6-50. Our first stop and campsite will be at Leman's Caves on the 16th of June. After that we will be stopping at Taylor, Ward, Ely, and then the White Pine District.

If you are planning on camping out bring along coats and extra blankets, some of the areas we're visiting are above 9,000 feet in elevation and the evenings will be cool. The White Pine area is about 50 miles from the nearest town, so prepare with that in mind. The townsites that we plan to visit have been underlined on the map.

If you are planning on coming along on this trip, give me a call at 250-7052 after 6pm.



Towns of The White Pine District

By George Wilson

On the western slope of the Hamilton Mountains lie the remains of the White Pine District's first settlement, Monte Cristo. Established in the fall of 1865 after promising discoveries were made in the area. The ore however proved to be of poor quality and rarely, if ever, exceeded \$100 per ton. Monte Cristo's fortune was in it's mills. The first was built early in 1865, and by 1870 it had expanded to include 18 stamps and two furnaces.

Although Monte Cristo never experienced the boom of the 1870's, it did remain the mill town for the west slope mines well into the 1880's.

For nearly two years the White Pine District was relatively quiet. The mills at Monte Cristo pounded away at the low grade ore while prospectors occasionally explored the nearby mountains. But events would soon change the area forever.

Old Napais Jack, like other Shoeshone indians living in the area, had seen the white men searching the hills and heard them talk of the metal they sought. He knew of such things but had not seen fit to inform the white men until one night in the fall of 1867. Hunting had been very poor and Jack had not eaten in several days when he came upon a camp. He knew that the three white men sitting around the fire were prospectors, and that the beans on the fire would fill his aching stomach. He persuaded the men that for more food that he would lead them to what they were searching for. The beans were quickly dished up and the indian was made comfortable. Next morning the four men hiked into the mountains. Near the top of what was later known as Treasure Hill, hidden in the brush, was an outcropping of nearly pure silver. The three white men, A.J. Kealthers, Tom Murphy, and Ed Marchand, quickly staked their claim naming it the Hidden Treasure. Old Napias Jack had traded a plate of beans for a vein of silver worth over a half million dollars.

Like any other strike, the news traveled fast and by the middle of 1868 the population around Treasure Hill numbered in the thousands. The first to arrive set up housekeeping in the nearby caves. Later arrivals lived in tents, mud huts, dug outs, and even barrels laid end to

end. Nearly a dozen towns were platted on and around Treasure Hill. They sported names like Hamilton, Treasure City, Picotillo, Babylon, Greenville, White Pine City, Sunnyside, Menken, Swansed, Shermantown, and Eberhard. Most never progressed beyond their days as tent towns. Some grew to house large populations along with fine buildings of stone and sawn lumber gracing the streets. All were a speculator's paradise. Building lots changed hands for hundreds and eventually thousands of dollars.

Picotillo for instance was platted in 1868 and lots were sold to the unwary at outrageous prices. When the unsuspecting owners arrived they were directed to the southeast slope of Treasure Hill. The property was so steep that one person commented "A kangaroo might climb it, but not a human being." Surprisingly a community did indeed develop there. Most of the towns were impressive on paper but not in reality. Many never consisted of more than the crudest dwellings. Business usually consisted of a saloon or two and perhaps an assay office. Some towns did grow, and contained both the comforts and vices of the day. One of the more substantial towns was Hamilton.

The stampede to the White Pine District was well on its way by June of 1868. Just one month earlier a prospector named Hamilton had platted a town on Treasure Hill. Miners and others who had missed their chance at the Comstock nine years earlier, flocked to the area. By 1869

Hamilton had established itself as the business and population center of the White Pine District. 101 businesses dispensed liquor, 59 general merchandise stores thrived, along with offices, fraternal orders, dance halls and breweries shared the business district of Hamilton.

When White Pine County was organized in March of 1869, Hamilton was selected as the first county seat. But the bust came almost as quickly as the boom. By late 1870 the mines began to close and the town began to decline. In 1873 a cigar store owner set fire to his own building in hopes of collecting the insurance. Not only was the cigar store destroyed, but \$600,000 in property was burned. The store owner was sent to pri-

son and the buildings were never rebuilt. The final fatal blow came in 1885 when the county court house which had been built at a cost of \$55,000 was destroyed. The citizens of White Pine county refused to rebuild in a near ghost town, and the county seat was moved to Ely in 1887. As late as 1920 a few people still called Hamilton home, but no one lives there now.

Hamilton's most prosperous neighbor was the town of Treasure City. The first boomers had built their cabins on the site in November of 1867. By 1868 a town had been platted and the area's first stores appeared. By 1869 over 6,000 people lived in Treasure City, making it second only to Hamilton in population. Over 13,000 claims were located on Treasure Hill. Claim jumping was so common in Treasure City that in one night 60 lots changed hands, aided by a Colt revolver. Treasure City was filled with millionaires, the business district covered over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile with stores, saloons, and offices taking up every available space. Treasure City also fell to the bust in 1870. The veins of silver had proved to be extremely rich, and very shallow. Before long the promoters had left for better pickings. In the spring of 1874 fire destroyed the business district and it was never rebuilt. The 1880 census revealed only 14 residents, but by that time over \$20 million had been extracted from the mountain. The final blow came to Treasure City in 1954 when an earthquake toppled the last remains of the town.

About four miles of Hamilton stood Shermantown. A good supply of wood and water led to the construction of eight mills with a total of 69 stamps, along with four furnaces and two saw mills. The town was platted early in 1869, by April it was incorporated and boasted a population of over 3,000. Town fathers annexed the small town of Swansed, nearly a mile away, and Shermantown became the industrial center of the White Pine District. At its peak multistoried buildings lined the business district. The town supported two evening newspapers, and lots sold for \$800 to \$2,000 each. Shermantown's fortunes were tied to the mines



may

3-4 ——— TINTIC MINING DISTRICT

24-26 ——— FRISCO

june

16-22 ——— NEVADA

july

4-6 ——— MILL CITY

august

2-3 ——— WINTER QUARTERS

30-31 SEPT 1-KIMBERLY

the Burmester Dig

By Glen Sidwell

The Burmester dig of last month was not a huge success in terms of tokens found, but there were some interesting pieces that turned up. A fellow from another club located several tool chits and Lincoln cents. We followed Bob Campbell, along the scenic route, to an old bottle dump outside of Tooele. The spot had been pretty well dug, but we were able to find several things. A mini was turned up, George uncovered an old Mentholatum jar, and I found a Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription bottle from Buffalo, New York.



PLACES TO WATCH

Revisited

By Glen Sidwell

In an earlier issue of the TOKEN HUNTER I wrote of several interesting finds on Salt Lake City parking strips. Once again I have noticed the Street Department out working on curb, gutter, and sidewalks. In many places throughout the city the old sidewalk is being replaced with new. I am never far behind the city crews with my detector.

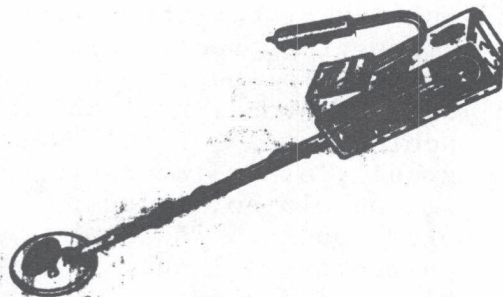


This past month I have managed to find several Indian Head pennies dated 1889, 1894, 1896, and 1900. Lincoln pennies from this same spot included 1913-s, 1925-s, and 1934-d. Another nice coin was a 1917 Mercury dime. A few days later, just a few blocks away, there is a spot that I had driven by several times but never bothered to check. Last fall the city had plowed the weeds under leaving a nice level spot to detect this spring. I hastily went over the area and turned up a 1941-p silver quarter and an 1885 silver Canadian 5¢ piece. I found an especially interesting piece in this same place, a metal badge that said "Pullman Porter". My father tells me that it was probably a piece from the cap of one of the porters that used to work the old pullman cars.



On a strip on South Temple and 1100 East I found a 1943 Mercury dime and a 1913-s Lincoln cent. While detecting an west 2nd South I turned up a 1907-s Barber quarter, and to my surprise, I found my oldest coin yet, an 1873 Sitting Liberty dime with arrows!

In downtown Salt Lake the city and private developers are very busy this spring excavating. In the process they are creating some great spots to detect. Much of the work is on the west side of town where tokens were commonly used and lost! The point is, watch for these spots, and get out and detect some of them. You will be surprised at the bounty that is hidden beneath old parking strips.



Frisco Mania!

By Bryan Moulton

This month we have planned a three day camp trip over Memorial Day weekend, May 24-26. Our trip will be to the old ghost town of Frisco, Utah in Beaver County.

Frisco's breath of life came shortly after Sam Hawkes and James Ryan discovered silver in September of 1875. They soon sold the claim on February 17, 1876 to Mat Collen, Dennis Ryan, A.G. Campbell and A. Bryam for \$25,000. The new owners began selling ore and developing the mine. On February 17, 1879 the incorporated under Utah law, becoming the Horn Silver Mining Co. of Utah. That same year a major share of the company was sold to Charles Franklin and Frank Brown, who became President and Vice President of the firm, with A.G. Campbell as General Manager of the mine. Although many other mines were to be incorporated, the Horn Silver was the undisputed king. At this same time the town of Frisco started to flourish with a population of 800 residents (1879) and business' springing up all over. The Southern Hotel, Frisco Banking Co., A post Office, cigar store, Drug store, butcher shop, several chinese laundries, and a number of saloons to wash down the dust from the mines all made up early Frisco, Utah. The final brick in the road to Frisco's prosperity came in June of 1880 when the rails of the Southern Utah Railroad came to town. The railroad brought various types of people to Frisco, from families and respectable men to thugs, gamblers and prostitutes, all eager to ply their trades in this booming town.

It was reported in the Southern Times Newspaper of July 16, 1882 that one of the towns soild doves set herself ablaze by falling asleep with a cigarette in her mouth. She escaped burning to death when her bed companion awoke to put out the flames. Frisco was also the stage for many gunfights, murders and assualts, such as the time in 1881 when a man named Cook was put out of the Chauncy Saloon. A mr. Kissel volunteered to see Mr. Cook home. Mr. Cook turned upon Mr. Kissel and carved him up with a large knife, seriously wounding him.

Life in Frisco was hard enough, even without the crime making it worse. The miners were working 10 hour shifts for \$3.50 per day, most were living in the worst of shanties, many became ill from the effects of lead poisoning, and some were killed in minning accidents.

Frisco's population reached a high of between 4,000 and 6,000 people during the boom. It all ended just as suddenly as it had begun on February 12, 1885. Two weeks of heavy rain and snow caused the Horn silver Mine to cave in. The mine was forced to lay off the majority of the workers and people began to move away. By 1888 the population had dropped to 250.

We will be meeting at the Redwood Multipurpose Center at 8:30 am an the 24th. If you have any questions about the trip, give me a call at 964-2515. We hope to have a good turnout on the trip so plan to come.

THE GOLDEN RULE

whoever has the gold
makes the rule

COLLECTOR'S CORNER

Bill was born in Salt Lake City in 1931. He attended Granite High School. In January of 1948 Bill joined the Navy and spent the next four years as a "swab jockey". A portion of the four years were during the Korean war, 39 months of which were spent on the Heavy Cruiser U.S.S.S. St. Paul.

Delores was born in Bingham, Utah in 1937. She and her family moved to Portland, OR for two years. Upon returning to Salt Lake, Delores attended West High.

Bill and Delores met in 1953 and were married in 1954. They have three sons, Randy, Bryan, and Jeff, and one daughter Brenda. All of the sons are married, and between them have five children. Brenda still lives at home.

During the early years with the kids they often went on outings to lakes and rivers to fish. As the boys got older they began rabbit hunting with 22's and then black powder rifles. These hunting trips often took Bill and the boys out in to the desert country where they started digging for bottles. Bryan, most of all, became addicted to the desert.

Bill and Delores went on several club trips last year as guests of Bryan and Mary. They enjoyed the trips very much, and decided to become club members this year. They ~~hope~~ to attend as many of the outings as possible.

Bill retired from the Salt Lake City police Department in July of 1985 after 28½ years of service. He is enjoying it very much. Delores works two days a week at Dan's Foods Bakery. Someone in the family has to work!!

In addition to beings NUTS members, Bill and Delores are also involved in Mountain Man activities. They attend the yearly Mountain Man Rendezvous each Labor Day weekend at Fort Bridger.

Bill &
Delores
Moulton

WHITE PINE CONTINUED

on Treasure Hill and without ore to process the mills and furnaces went quiet. No need for timbers for the mines or lumber for buildings closed the saw mills.

On the southeast slope of Treasure Hill was the smallest but longest lived camp in the White Pine District. Eberhard had it's beginings with the initial rush in 1869. The Eberhard mine was r reportedly so rich that when a visitor emerged his clothes were covered with a fine gray dust of silver chloride. Ore assayed at \$1,000 per ton. One boulder was so pure that silver could be formed with a hammer. In 1870 the nations largest arial tram was constructed at a cost of \$137,000. The tram carried the ore to a new \$257,000 60 stamp mill below. A town formed around the mill that consisted of a few saloons, various shops, and a post office. The population was about 200. When the White Pine district colapassed in 1870, the Fberhard operation, backed by British capital acually expanded. Mining and milling continued at a steady pace until the late 1880's. Unlike the other properties on Treasure Hill, the vein of precious metal had sustained it's investors for several years. It too finally expiered, leaving Eberhard to the fated of all Who seek wealth from the earth.

The Second Annual Salt Lake City Coin and Token Show Commemorative Medal is now available at the special pre-show price of only \$3.60 each. The 1985 Medal sold rapidly and have become sought after collector pieces. As only a limited number of the 1986 Medals will be minted, it is suggested that you order now to insure obtaining one. Any remaining Medals will be available for sale at the show, but at a much higher price. Take advantage of this opportunity and order your 1986 Medal today at this special pre-show price.

NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY 1986 MEDAL ORDER FORM

Please send me _____ medal(s) at the special pre-show price of \$3.60 each.

I have enclosed a check or money order for the total amount of \$ _____.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make check payable to N.U.T.S. and mail to:

National Utah Token Society
6143 Rainy Lane
Murray, Utah 84107



ANNUAL DUES SHOULD BE PAID AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER JAN. 1ST

PLEASE ENROLL MY FAMILY OR JUST ME AS A MEMBER OF N.U.T.S.

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Make checks payable to N.U.T.S. SPECIAL INTERESTS.....
and bring to meeting OR
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NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY
6143 Rainy Lane
Murray, Ut. 84107

Exhibit Rules & Regulations

1. Exhibits must be entered in one of the following categories:
 1. Tokens
 2. Medals
 3. U.S. and/or Foreign coins
 4. Currency & Scriptophily
 5. Junior
 6. Hand-held collectables
(other than those listed)
2. The point system to be used in judging is, as follows:
 - A. Information measured in terms of educational value to the viewer.....35
 - B. Arrangement and originality, manner of presentation.....30
 - C. Completeness, range, scope and variety of coverage shown by the exhibit as it relates to the exhibit title or theme.....15
 - D. Condition quality of exhibited material compared to the highest known quality of like material.....10
 - E. Rarity, considering condition of exhibited material.....10
3. Awards will be given by the Exhibit Chairman to 1st and 2nd place in each category and for People's Choice, and Best of Show. All other exhibitors will receive a participation award.
4. Exhibitors are limited to members of a Utah State coin club and only one exhibit. Entries will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis according to these rules until all available space is allocated. Applications will be accepted until ten (10) days before show date, i.e., until June 4th.
5. Exhibits must be set up by 10:00 a.m. on first day of show (June 14, 1986) and removed any time after 1:00 p.m. but not later than two (2) hours before closing the last day of show (3:00 p.m. June 15, 1986).

(PLEASE PRINT)APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT

I, _____, a member of _____
(Utah Coin Club) desire to exhibit in the Salt Lake City Coin & Token Show and agree to the rules and regulations. I understand that neither the National Utah Token Society, its members, nor its officers are liable for any loss or damage to my exhibit.

Category: (check one) #1 _____ #2 _____ #3 _____ #4 _____ #5 _____ #6 _____

Size of exhibit or other special requirements: _____

I will, will not (cross out one) need a case for my exhibit. (Case size: 22" x 34")

Mail to:

EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN

NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

6611 King Valley Road

West Valley City, Utah 84120

(signature)_____
(address)_____
(date)

THE MARKETPLACE

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653 REDONDO AVENUE, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84105. NON-MEMBERS WELCOME.